

WOMAN CONQUERS FILIPINO OUTLAWS

Bishop Brent Tells of
Darling Trip Among Wild
Moro Tribesmen.

ASKS FOR BIG FUND FOR FAR EAST WORK

Prelate of Philippines Put For-
ward as Candidate for Dean-
ship of Seminary.

Going unarmed among the wild tribes of the Moros in the Philippines, where a regiment of United States soldiers would hesitate to venture, could hardly be called the safest of pastimes, but this was but part of the day's work with Bishop Brent in those islands. In the course of a plea for more funds for work in the Philippines he related this experience yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in the Mission House on Fourth Avenue.

"A bloodstained woman missionary on this desolate island," said the Bishop, "by her lonely work in the midst of the wild tribes had gained the trust of this band of outlaws. Although they would not permit a government official or soldier to come near them, their leaders sent word to her that they might be willing to lay down their arms if she would go to their remote village."

Outlaws Most Respectful.

"She sent for me, and, in spite of

the advice of army men, both of us went unaccompanied to the mountains. We met the outlaws, who treated us with the utmost respect, but, though we argued with them for most of the day, only a few were persuaded to give up their vain fight with the United States government."

In his introductory address in the morning session, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, president of the Panama Missionary Society from Panama from Bishop William C. Brown, of Virginia, which created a violent debate. Bishop Brown had been sent to the Panama Congress as the delegate of the Missionary Society on the understanding that he should represent the board only during the congress, so that his action in becoming a member of a permanent committee of the congress was unanimously opposed. A resolution was finally offered by Bishop Greer and accepted by the board, stating that his action had been taken as a private individual and not as a representative of the society.

George Gordon King, treasurer of the board, then read his report on finances. Many of the members were in favor of cutting down the budget of \$1,600,000 until Bishop Brent made his earnest plea for the Philippine mission and for the broadening of the work in China and the Orient.

Bishop May Head Seminary.

At the close of the meeting the Bishop was asked if he would accept the vacant position at the head of the General Theological Seminary in New York, for which he has been mentioned by influential clergymen and bishops, but he refused to commit himself.

Among the clergymen present yesterday were: Bishop Lloyd, the president; Bishop Talbot, of Pennsylvania; Bishop Edsall, of Minneapolis; Bishop Francis, of Indiana; the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, of New York; the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, of Rhode Island; Bishop Lines, of New Jersey, and Bishop Brent, of the Philippines.

BUY PADEREWSKI AS BRIDGE PARTNER

Mrs. Belmont and Lady Cole-
brooke Pay \$100 at Benefit.

Who wouldn't pay \$100 to have Paderewski for a bridge partner? The eminent pianist placed himself on the block at the Ritz-Carlton last evening and was auctioned off to the highest bidder as a bridge partner—all for the benefit of the Polish War Relief Fund.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont won with her bid of \$100, and played the first rubber with Paderewski. Lady Colebrooke later paid an equal sum for the privilege, and after playing a number of hands the pianist is said to have remarked that he would rather play bridge than the piano.

Others present at the bridge tournament were Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Fletcher Rye, Miss Dorothy Rye, and Miss Pauline Diaton.

Lady Colebrooke is one of a committee which on Wednesday, May 17, will present a vaudeville show at the Ritz for the Permanent Blind War Relief Fund. The patronesses will include Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

HANDSOMEST MAN FOUND

Press Agent Says Film Star Promised
to Propose to Him.

When the Universal Film Company started out to find the handsomest man in the world, Violet Mesereau, film star, said she'd marry him. The handsomest man has been found. He's Roy Fernandez, Yale graduate, winner of the contest. Harrison Fisher and Howard Chandler Christy, say he's the most handsome of all contestants.

Roy met Violet last night at the Movie Exposition in Madison Square Garden. Did Violet propose? She did not. But the press agent says she may do it on Sunday.

WOMAN CALLS POISON CHARGE A SPITE PLOT

Protesting Her Innocence,
She Blames Neighbors
and Police.

HAD ACCOMPLICE,
SAYS CORONER

Two Years' Secret Inquiry Into
Archer Home Deaths Is Re-
vealed at the Inquest.

[From a Staff Correspondent of the Tribune.]
Hartford, Conn., May 10.—"I am a forlorn, defenceless, innocent woman," Mrs. Amy E. Archer Gilligan said through her counsel, Benedict M. Holden, to-night, in her first statement on her arrest for causing the death of Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate of the Archer Home for Elderly People, of which she was proprietor. "It seems as though the world has turned against me. My faith in God and my love for my baby girl will give me strength to live until my innocence is proved."

Mrs. Gilligan reviews in detail the conspiracy which she alleges was patched among hostile neighbors to connect the frequent deaths among feeble specimens of senility with a poison plot. She says she has been crushed by the state police, who locked her up without a hearing.

While the accused woman was framing her bitter words of reproach, Coroner J. Gilbert Calhoun began his official inquest into the circumstances of the death of Andrews almost two years ago.

"It looks as though Mrs. Gilligan must have had an accomplice," he said when the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning. "Her accomplice may have been entirely innocent of any plot."

Both the coroner and Hugh M. Alcorn, state's attorney, although they refused to be interviewed, could not conceal their satisfaction that much progress had been made at the inquest to strengthen the state's case against Mrs. Gilligan. In all probability she will have to remain in jail all summer. Friends of the state's attorney say that he will not prepare for trial in two weeks a case that has grown out of two years of secret investigation.

It is believed that several other bodies of inmates of the Archer Home will be exhumed by the state in the hope of obtaining further traces of poison. Seth Ramsey, the veteran custodian of the home, departed from Windsor to-day, leaving nine inmates at the institution.

The inquest began at 2:45 p. m. in the office of County Coroner J. Gilbert Calhoun. The state's attorney, Hugh M. Alcorn, and Captain Robert T. Hurley, of the state police, questioned witnesses. A stenographer took down the testimony.

Tell of Secret Autopsy.

Among the first witnesses were investigators for the state police and undertakers' assistants, who told of the secret midnight autopsy on the exhumed body of Franklin R. Andrews in the tool house of the Cheshire, Conn., cemetery ten days ago. Several of the witnesses refused to give their names after they had been warned by Mr. Alcorn to avoid newspaper men outside the door.

Ralph Frost, a Windsor undertaker, told the coroner that he had records showing that he had removed twenty-six bodies from the Archer home in the last four years. He turned them over to Frank P. Smith, of Smith & Son, local undertaker, of 21 Church Street. Significant details in Frost's story were that he took possession of bodies in these cases:

(A) February 20, 1914—Michael W. Gilligan, husband of the accused woman and superintendent of the home. The death certificate shows that he died at the age of fifty-six of valvular heart disease and an acute bilious attack. Superintendent Thomas F. Egan of the state police asserts that he had been informed that Gilligan died in terrible agony while his wife was attempting to draw up his will. This document was later ruled to be defective in Probate Court. Mrs. Gilligan received her one-third of the \$6,000 estate under court order.

(B) May 30, 1914—Franklin R. Andrews, sixty-one, the cause of death on the certificate being gastric ulcers. After performing an autopsy on his body Dr. Arthur J. Wolf, medical expert for the state, announced that he found traces of sufficient arsenic to have caused death. On this evidence Mrs. Gilligan was arrested. Eighteen months ago Dr. H. F. King, medical examiner in Windsor, was summoned here for a conference with the coroner and state's attorney on a rumor that Andrews had died from ground glass poisoning. He declares that his suggestion of immediately exhuming the body for an autopsy was overruled by the coroner.

(C) December 4, 1914—Mrs. Alice

Gowdy, sixty-nine. Certificate says she was ill with cholera morbus for six days. "Acute gastric intestinal condition" were out of the heart," was the statement of attending woman physician, Town Clerk George R. Maude, of Windsor, who records all vital statistics, admitted to-day that several women living near the Archer home asked him to investigate alleged suspicious circumstances concerning Mrs. Gowdy's death. He told them, he says, "It's up to the doctors."

"I never noticed anything suspicious about any of the cases at the Archer home," Frost said, as he hurried away from the inquest. "They questioned me to-day in regard to Andrews only. I know that this woman has powerful enemies in Windsor. Every one in the town knows it. In my frequent visits to the home, however, I never found an inmate who would say anything against Mrs. Gilligan."

In her first authorized utterance on the charge of murder made against her, Mrs. Gilligan says: "Shortly after the death of Franklin R. Andrews, in May, 1914, I was informed that the authorities were trying to connect his passing away with some criminal act on the part of some person in the home."

A few of my neighbors who had expected to derive profit by trading with the inmates distorted the facts to keep the agitation alive. I have been informed that Coroner Calhoun and the state's attorney conducted an investigation of the report and that Dr. H. F. King, medical examiner in Windsor and Mr. Andrews's attending physician, was refused permission to exhumed the body for an autopsy.

"For months I was told that the authorities were investigating the institution and its management, but having done no wrong and having nothing to fear I continued to solicit patronage."

"Of course, a large number of the inmates died. Most of them were old and feeble when they came under my care. Many of them were suffering from diseases other than those incident to old age. In each instance where an examination of the relatives was notified, unless, perchance, the relatives had left instructions that they were not to be notified—in other words, if they had abandoned the inmate."

Duped by Police, She Says.

"When I was arrested I asked the police officers if it would not be advisable for me to consult an attorney. They told me that if I would follow their advice all notoriety would be avoided. 'We are friendly to you,' they said, 'and we want to make it easy for you.' Well, I followed their advice and am in jail without a hearing."

"The public knows nothing of my side of the case and less about the real facts behind my arrest. After I was locked up Captain Hurley, of the state police, came to see me, to advise me as a friend, he said. He told me that if I would sign a statement admitting one murder the authorities would drop three other charges against me. I followed their advice and I did not follow his advice."

"I am innocent of wrongdoing to any person who has ever been an inmate of my house as a child five years old. An examination of my record books will show the absurdity of the charge that I took inmates under life contracts and tried to make money by poisoning them."

"I have no money. When my husband died he left his property to relatives other than myself. I own two small pieces of real estate worth \$9,000, which are mortgaged for half that amount. All my life I have worked hard, at washing, cooking and giving my personal attention to the house. My own ambition has been not to get wealthy but to educate my daughter, who is heartbroken because of this awful charge brought against me. When she came to the jail to see me this morning her pictures had been published on the front page of a Hartford newspaper. This was a cowardly outrage. I hope the record books will show some day that I feel a little of the anguish which stabs a mother's heart now as a result of his mean and contemptible conduct."

"When I was managing the house I contracted small bills. My lawyer tells me that the kindhearted deputy sheriff in Windsor has placed attachments on my property, making it impossible for me to raise funds for my own defense. I seem as though all the world has turned against me. At times I feel a forlorn and defenceless woman, but I try to have faith in God. My love for my baby girl will give me strength to live until my innocence is proved. I ask for no sympathy, no charity, just a chance to prove my innocence."

TELLS OF GAYNOR TALK ON SUBWAYS

E. J. Berwind Says Mayor
Examined Interborough's
Books After His Visit.

"YELLOW DOG" TRAIL
FOUND; LOST AGAIN

Thompson Expects to Call Police
Head in Wiretapping In-
quiry To-day.

The Thompson Legislative Committee picked up the trail of the "yellow dog fund" yesterday and made a strong drive for "commitments and obligations," but failed to dislodge the enemy. Many interesting details, however, of the subway negotiations between the city and the Interborough Company, of the so-called Stevens contract for third-tracking the elevated lines, in which the committee has heretofore intimated there might have been a loose \$2,000,000, were brought out in the testimony of E. J. Berwind, director of the Interborough and the largest stockholder of Interborough Consolidated.

Mr. Berwind's memory failed him on some of the matters about which Mr. Moss, counsel to the committee, was most anxious to learn. In answer to several blunt questions as to whether he had any knowledge of money being passed in connection with the proposed Stevens contract, Mr. Berwind made an emphatic denial and offered his personal opinion that nothing of the sort ever happened.

"Why, if there was any such thing," said Mr. Berwind, "a director wouldn't be allowed to stay in the company five minutes."

Police Wiretapping Next.

At the close of the hearing, Chairman Thompson announced that, at the request of several Brooklyn citizens, the matter of telephone wiretapping, which figured in the investigation of the State Charities Society would be taken up to-day. Police Commissioner Woods and other witnesses would be called, he said.

At the start of Mr. Berwind's testimony he said he had known Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, for some four years before the latter became connected with the Interborough. He said he met Mr. Shonts through Paul Morton, in connection with a railroad in Iowa. He said he was interested in stock of that company, of which Mr. Shonts was president. He also said he had known Thomas F. Ryan many years.

Were you in conferences with Mr. Shonts, Andrew Freedman and other directors of the Interborough when subways were being negotiated?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I was present at many hearings on that subject," the witness replied.

"Did any of the other directors take as much practical interest in the matters as did you and Mr. Freedman?"

"All directors took part in the discussion," he replied. "I devoted a good deal of time to it because I was the largest stockholder in the Inter-Met, afterward taken over by the Interborough Consolidated. Mr. Belmont, Mr. Freeman and myself were on the committee and frequently discussed subway matters."

He knew of Talk With Gaynor.

Mr. Moss asked if he knew that in March, 1910, President Shonts was in communication with Mayor Gaynor.

"I know of one occasion," the witness replied. "At that time the Mayor did not seem to be fully advised on the merits of the situation, and we were anxious that he should know as much as we did about it. I met the Mayor myself, and told him the subway question was one of very great importance, and that we had much information of which he was not cognizant. He told me I was just the man he wanted to see, and I made an appointment with him which I afterward kept. At this conference I told him it was important that he should know all about what we were willing to do, and suggested that if he would examine our affairs we would open all our books to him."

"Did you ever read the Mayor's article on the looting of New York?" asked Mr. Moss.

"No," replied the witness.

"Well, when you spoke to the Mayor, how were you able to break through the ice?"

"I had not the slightest embarrassment," said Mr. Berwind, "and he didn't betray any, either. I never said a smoother conversation in my life than I had with the Mayor on that subject."

Shonts Spoke of Long Island Trip.

The witness said that the Mayor shortly afterward appointed Kingsley Martin and Mr. Ingersoll to examine the Interborough's books. The witness said he first met the Mayor at a private entertainment at the home of Mr. Vanderbilt, and no other Interborough directors were there that he could recall. He said Mr. Shonts had told him of going to see Mayor Gaynor at the latter's Long Island home, but he didn't know Mr. Shonts was accompanied by Mirabeau L. Towns or John H. Campbell, treasurer of the Interborough.

Mr. Moss then asked if he had ever seen the tentative agreement which had been discussed at the home of Chairman Wilcox of the Public Service Commission in March, 1910, and which contained a proposal that the Interborough be financed by the Interborough. The witness said it was more likely that he had, but he couldn't remember much about it.

"What put it into your head, or the heads of your company, that the city would furnish the money for building a subway?" asked Mr. Moss.

Mr. Berwind said he didn't know.

"Do you remember the time when your company offered to build the subway very liberally and to give the city the entire profits for five years?"

"Nigger in Woodpile."

The witness said he did not remember the proposition and made a remark about not knowing what the "nigger in the woodpile" was. Mr. Moss eagerly seized upon the phrase and wanted to know if the "nigger" spelled "nigger."

"No, sir!" shouted Berwind.

"Did you ever read the statement of George McAneny long before this committee was formed that the Stevens contract contained unreasonable and unnecessary demands?" asked counsel.

"I probably read it," said the witness, "but I don't remember it."

"Did it ever occur to you that something might have been doing on those contracts?"

"No, sir, and I don't think there was." "Did it ever occur to you, after you read Mr. McAneny's criticism of the Stevens contract, that honest directors might find commitments and obligations?" asked Mr. Moss.

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White with helio, white with blue, white with black, white with pink, and plain white, helio, blue, and tan.

Every size sleeve and neckband—soft cuffs only.

SHEK, 'VICE KING' AND AID, GUILTY

Man Who Opened Resorts
on Riverside Drive May
Get Three Years.

Joseph Shek, of 575 Riverside Drive, dubbed by District Attorney Green "king of the apartment house vice trust," with his manager, William Glaeser, was convicted yesterday before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. Shek was arrested in 1913, and his case was sent back to the Magistrate's Court, where it is still pending. He was again arrested in 1914, but the case did not go to trial until last Thursday.

"This defendant adopted modern methods of extending vice from old haunts into respectable residential districts and his trial and quick conviction in this administration is indicative of the modern methods of this office in dealing with the owner or lessee of premises used for disorderly purposes," said District Attorney Swann.

The evidence introduced by James E. Smith, Assistant District Attorney, showed that Shek owned eight premises and leased 112, comprising 2,600 apartments in all. His annual income from rents was more than \$1,000,000. Police records showed six convictions of women living in Shek's premises, as follows: Broadway at Fifty-third Street, 236 West Fifty-ninth Street, 62 West 107th Street, 619 and 696 West 135th Street.

One of these women was Marie Marshall, who was indicted with "Scush" Thomas in the shooting of Murray Hennessey in the "Tub of Blood," at Seventh Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. Another was Marie Le Coq, who was evicted from 243 West Fifty-fifth Street by the police.

Witnesses included rabbis and clergymen living in the Central Park West section. The evidence showed that Shek, after leasing the Broadway property, spent \$10,000 cutting it up into one and two room apartments.

Shek was born in Russia, and has been in this country seventeen years, but is not naturalized. Glaeser is a machinist, employed by the R. H. Hoe Company, of Grand Street. He testified that he signed an agreement with Shek to take charge of Shek's premises at 62 West 107th Street, where Shek had his office, and the premises which figured in the indictment.

The crime of which they were convicted is a misdemeanor. Under the new law they may be sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. They were remanded for one week.

HIGH SCHOOL REMAINS OPEN TO LABOR FORUM

Board of Education Against Ac-
tion Fostering Martyrdom.

Free speech will continue to issue for two weeks at least from the platform of the Washington Irving High School, the edifice in which the American flag was or was not insulted by speakers of the Labor Forum several weeks ago. By a vote of 24 to 7 the Board of Education so decided last night at its meeting.

The Labor Forum won out, but the decision to let it continue meetings at the school until the end of the month was more of a preventive measure to forestall the cry of martyrdom.

Thomas W. Church, who has taken substance in his address last night before the board.

"Any man has the right to tear the Constitution to pieces with logical argument," he said, "but we may not tolerate it. And especially we may not insult the flag. If we find there is violent speech at these meetings we should not be slow in checking it. But they have two weeks more in which to use the school, and we ought not to deprive them of these and so give them a chance for martyrdom."

FIRE DESTROYS HOTEL, A BAYONNE LANDMARK

Women Save Few Valuables as
La Tourette Burns.

Bayonne, N. J., May 10.—Hotel La Tourette, Bayonne's oldest landmark, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Fifty patrons, mostly women, escaped with what valuables they could hurriedly gather up.

More than a century ago the hotel was built, and was a favorite stopping place for the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

About 2 p. m. the fire was discovered by a passerby. By the time the engines had arrived the old wooden structure was a mass of flames.

Built by Captain David La Tourette, the elaborateness of the hotel is a rare among prominent New Yorkers there during the summer.

After Captain La Tourette's death the property was willed to his three children—David La Tourette, Anna M. Zabriske and Rufus Story. It is now owned by the estate of the latter.

Prior to the Civil War, stage coaches travelling between Philadelphia and New York made it a stopping place for travellers.



Do You Know the New Perfection of the Phonograph?

REALIZE that the "talking-machine" with which everyone has become so familiar is not the height of present-day development of the tone-reproducing instrument.

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Hear all of the other well-known phonographs—make certain that you have recognized all their good points and advantages.

And then come to Aeolian Hall and hear the Vocalion. It is only through such a searching test as this that you can conceive clearly and quickly the tremendous superiority of the Vocalion over the talking machines you have always known.

The indescribably richer tone—the exact re-voicing of the subtlest music tints and shades of expression—the delightful new privilege of perfect tone-control—possible only with the Vocalion, will impress you with the fact that the phonograph has acquired a new musical importance—has become an infinitely greater instrument than the talking machine of yesterday.

Get up-to-date on the phonograph. Make this test at once.

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177 Broadway